

CLAIMS

1. A method of forming an ultrafiltration vessel, such method comprising the steps of arranging two sheets of filter material skin-to-skin between vessel halves and overmolding a compressive body around the vessel halves to form a vessel under conditions effective to seal the sheets against each other along edges thereof.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the vessel halves are strips of multiple cells.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the filter material is a regenerated cellulose material, and the vessel halves are a cellulose material having a regenerated surface.
4. The method of claim 2, wherein the strips are strips of n cells, where n is at least two cells, and the step of overmolding includes overmolding a stack of m strips to form an n by m array of ultrafiltration cells.
5. A method of forming an ultrafiltration vessel, such method comprising the step of arranging one sheet of filter material between a first vessel part having at least one port, and a second vessel part such that the filter material covers the at least one port, and overmolding a body around the first and second vessel parts to form a vessel under conditions effective to seal the sheet along edges thereof between the first and second vessel parts.
6. An ultrafiltration vessel, comprising
a vessel having an interior wall with an outlet port through the wall, and
an ultrafiltration membrane covering the outlet port.
wherein the interior wall has a regenerated cellulosic surface effective to minimize adsorption on said wall of material that passes through the filter to the port, thereby enhancing quantitative recovery of filtrate.

7. An ultrafiltration vessel, comprising
a vessel having an interior wall with an outlet port through the wall, and
an ultrafiltration membrane covering the outlet port,
the ultrafiltration membrane having a skin-to-skin seal effective to cover a full area of the
vessel wall with said filter.
8. The ultrafiltration vessel of claim 7, wherein the vessel comprises first and second
opposed half vessels, and the skin-to-skin seal is a crush seal effected between mating portions of
the opposed half vessels.
9. The ultrafiltration vessel of claim 7, wherein the vessel comprises first and second
opposed half vessels, and further comprising an overmolded body portion binding said half
vessels together.
10. The ultrafiltration vessel of claim 7, wherein the vessel comprises symmetric first and
second opposed half vessels.
11. The ultrafiltration vessel of claim 7, wherein the vessel comprises first and second
opposed half vessels, the first half vessel including a port, and the second half vessel including a
retentate reservoir positioned, in relation to the port, as a deadstop reservoir.
12. The ultrafiltration vessel of claim 12, wherein the deadstop reservoir is positioned for
pipette access in a substantially conical vessel tip without contacting the ultrafiltration membrane
thereby adapting the vessel for dependable reuse.